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Vienna, August 28.

THE last Letters from the Imperial Camp are of the 20th Instant, and give us a more distinct Account of the Surrender of Belgrade than that which was brought by Count Rabutin. They say, that on the 17th about Noon, the Garrison hung out a white Flag and desired to capitulate, but as they insisted upon some Demands, especially upon keeping their naval Armament, the Imperialists began their firing again upon the Town. However, the next Day in the Morning there was a Parley between them and the Turkish Deputies, and the latter were told very plainly what Terms they were to have, and had an Hour given them to consider of them. Thereupon the Capitulation was signed the same Day, and on the 19th three Battallions took Possession of a Gate, and 20 Companies of Grenadiers and 12 Battallions entred the Town and took Post in the Outworks. They began likewise to take an Account of the Artillery, and to set Guards at the Magazines, which they continued doing the 20th. They had then found, in the Town 115 brass Guns and 40 Mortars; in the Island and on board the Shipping, 77 Brass and 111 Iron Guns; and in the Camp 135 fine brass Guns, and 37 Mortars; besides which they expected to find still more as they went on in their Search. The Capitulation being signed, Prince Eugene had *Te Deum* sung very solemnly in the Grand Vizier's Tent, which was adorned with Trophies taken among the Spoils of the Enemy.

On the 20th the Garrison delivered up the Prisoners and Deserters, among which latter was found a Sicilian Knight of Maltha who had been already circumcised.

The Prince has ordered the Regiments of Bareith, Schonborn, Paté, Hautois, Mercy, and Graven to be in a Readiness to march, and to join near Panzova the Regiments of Montecuculi, Sultzbach, and five Regiments of Hussars. It is believed this Detachment is to be commanded by Count Mercy and to attack Orsova, which is a Place of great Consequence for the Security both of Temeswaer and Belgrade, as well as for the Freedom of the Danube, on the Side of which it stands, and Part of it on an Island in that River. That Situation makes it strong, however it is not expected to meet with much Resistance there after this total Defeat. When the Prince has made himself Master of that Place, it is supposed he will put his Army into Winter-Quarters in the Kingdom of Bosnia, which is a rich and fertile Country.

Barcelona, Aug. 29. Last Night arrived an Express from Sardinia, with Advice that the Spanish Squadrons under the Marquess de Mari and Don Baltazar de Guevara had landed all the Troops on that Island, without Resistance, and were making the necessary Dispositions for besieging Cagliari, which the Marquess de Rubi is resolved to defend as long as he can. 'Tis reported the Fleet have taken one Neapolitan Bark, out of five that were laden with Stores and Provisions, the rest got into Cagliari. They still continue their Preparations here for transporting 2000 Horse; and the new Levies which are raising will amount to 15000 Men.

Genoa, Aug. 31. Three Days ago arrived here from Cagliari in Sardinia the Friends Adventure, John Martin Master, who relates, that on the 21st Instant a Squadron of Spanish Ships of War with a Number of Transports came into the Bay of Cagliari, and with the others (which were there before and had lain at Distance) halled near the Town; whereupon Captain Martin fearing to be detained, put out to Sea the following Night. When the Spaniards saw he was under Sail, they sent three of their Ships in Chace of him, but the Wind favouring him he got clear of them. Yesterday arrived a Spanish Officer, dispatched from the Marquess de Lede to the Marquess de St. Philippe Envoy from the King of Spain to this Republick, with an Account, That on the 25th of July the Marquess Mari sailed from Barcelona with Part of the Spanish Fleet, and touched at Majorca on the 2d Instant, but meeting with contrary Winds, foul Weather, and sometimes Calms, he did not arrive till the 21st about Noon at Cagliari: That Part of the Fleet which he left at Barcelona, under the Command of Don Baltazar de Guevara, to take on board the rest of the Forces, performed their Voyage with greater Success, arriving at Cagliari on the 10th. On the 22d the Dispositions were made for the Descent, and the Marquess de Lede sent an Officer to the Marquess de Rubi Viceroy of Sardinia, to summon him to surrender Cagliari and the rest of the Island to the King of Spain. The Officer returning with his Refusal, the Troops landed without any Opposition, in all about 7800 Men, whereof 600 are Dragoons. After the Descent was made, another Summons was sent to the Viceroy, but no Answer was returned at Midnight; when the Marquess de Lede sent away this Officer, and writes that in two or three Days he would send a Man of War with a further Account. The Imperial Consul here has Advice, that the Viceroy does not want either Ammunition or Provisions, and the People were well affected; but he has very few regular Troops, not above 500 Men at most, a Regiment having been sent from thence to Naples not long since, when the Count d'Atalaya, late Viceroy, left Sardinia. The King of Spain has chosen for this Expedition, not only his Walloon Guards and others of the best of his Troops, but even the Flower of his Officers; but there is great Sickness among them. On the 25th arrived an Express in five Days from Vienna, with the News of the great Victory obtained by the Imperialists over the Turks before Belgrade. 'Tis advised from Rome, that the Sicilian Ambassadour has given Assurances to Count Gallas, the Imperial Minister, that the King his Master has no Knowledge of, much less any Concern in, the present military Enterprizes of the King of Spain. The same Advices from Rome tell us, it was thought the Pope will find it a difficult Matter to excuse himself to the Emperour, after the Assurances he formerly gave in the King of Spain's Name, that his Imperial Majesty should not be molested on his Part while he was at War with the Turks.

Hague, Sept. 10. On the 28th past M. Kniphausen and M. Meindershagen, the Prussian Ministers, had a Conference with the States, and proposed the renewing the former Treaties and entring into a defensive Alliance between his Prussian Majesty and this Republick, which Proposal was taken *ad referendum*. Sir John Norris, since his Arrival here from Amsterdam, has been visited by all the foreign Ministers at this Place. Four Men of War, which were bought lately in this Country for the Service of the King of Portugal, suffered very much in the Storm on the 1st Instant, and are come into the Maese to refit, having lost most of their Masts. To Day M. Kniphausen set out for the Court of France. About 400 Russian Youth, lately arrived, are sent to Amsterdam and the adjacent Towns, to learn the several Trades which are chiefly carried on there. The Spanish Ambassadour here declares, that he has a Manifesto ready to publish, as soon as he receives Advice that the King his Master's Forces have entred upon Action.

Dublin,